



**MARICOPA  
ASSOCIATION of  
GOVERNMENTS**

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April 20, 2006

TO: Members of the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee

FROM: Stephen S. Cleveland, Goodyear City Manager, Chairman

SUBJECT: MEETING NOTIFICATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF TENTATIVE AGENDA

Thursday, April 27, 2006 - 1:30 p.m.  
MAG Office, Suite 200 - Saguaro Room  
302 North 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, Phoenix

Please park in the garage under the Compass Bank Building. Bring your ticket to the meeting; parking will be validated. For those using transit, the Regional Public Transportation Authority will provide transit tickets for your trip. For those using bicycles, please lock your bicycle in the bike rack in the garage.

Pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), MAG does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admissions to or participation in its public meetings. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Ann Wimmer at the MAG office. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.

Members of the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee may attend in person, via videoconference or by telephone conference call. Those attending by videoconference must notify the MAG site three business days prior to the meeting. Those attending by telephone conference call are requested to call (602) 261-7510 between 1:25 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. on the date of the meeting. After the prompt, please enter the meeting ID number 27822 (on your telephone key pad) followed by the pound key. If you have a problem or require assistance, dial 0 after calling the number above.

Please be advised that under procedures approved by the MAG Regional Council, all MAG committees need to have a quorum to conduct the meeting. A quorum is a simple majority of the membership. If you are unable to attend the meeting, please make arrangements for a proxy from your entity to represent you.

## TENTATIVE AGENDA

### COMMITTEE ACTION REQUESTED

1. Call to Order

2. Call to the Audience

An opportunity will be provided to members of the public to address the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee on items not scheduled on the agenda that fall under the jurisdiction of MAG, or on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. Members of the public will be requested not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience agenda item, unless the Air Quality Technical Committee requests an exception to this limit. Please note that those wishing to comment on action agenda items will be given an opportunity at the time the item is heard.

3. Approval of the February 23, 2006 Meeting Minutes

4. Funding Needed for Transportation Control Measures in Air Quality Plans

On March 30, 2006, the Environmental Protection Agency notified the Maricopa Association of Governments and Pima Association of Governments that if certain transportation control measures in the air quality plans are not funded and implemented on time, conformity will lapse and major transportation projects will be stopped.

Previously, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality funded these measures from the Air Quality Fund, but will no longer since legislative changes have reduced the fund by \$15 million. In the MAG region, the ADEQ provided \$948,575 for the Maricopa County Trip Reduction Program and \$725,000 for the Maricopa County Voluntary Vehicle Repair and Retrofit Program each year.

2. For information.

3. Review and approve the February 23, 2006 meeting minutes.

4. For information and discussion.

At risk are projects estimated at \$2.6 billion in the upcoming FY 2007-2011 MAG Transportation Improvement Program if a conformity lapse occurs. Funding from the Legislature is urgently needed to cover the loss of funding previously provided by ADEQ. Please refer to the enclosed information.

5. Particulate Pollution Update

A Particulate Pollution Update will be provided on the 2006 air quality monitoring data for PM-10 and recent efforts underway to reduce the problem. The update will include the highlights from the workshop conducted on the Clark County Dust Control Program in Las Vegas, Nevada.

6. City of Goodyear Ordinance Prohibiting Off-Road Vehicle Use

In February 2006, the City of Goodyear adopted an ordinance to prohibit motorized vehicle use on private and/or public property not open to the public without prior written permission of the property owner. The City had been receiving complaints from residents about dust problems caused by these vehicles in the river bed. Please refer to the enclosed material.

7. Update on the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan

On February 9, 2006, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality submitted a letter to the Environmental Protection Agency which included a description of the implementation of the five required elements of a Natural Events Action Plan. An update will be provided. Please refer to the enclosed material.

8. Tentative MAG Air Quality Project Schedule for 2006 and 2007

The Tentative MAG Air Quality Project Schedule has been updated to reflect the

5. For information and discussion.

6. For information and discussion.

7. For information and discussion.

8. For information and discussion.

timelines for the various air quality projects. In addition, the detailed schedules for the development of the MAG PM-10 Five Percent Plan and the Eight-Hour Ozone Plan are provided. Please refer to the attached information.

9. Call for Future Agenda Items

The next meeting of the Committee has been tentatively scheduled for **Thursday, May 25, 2006 at 1:30 p.m.** The Chairman will invite the Committee members to suggest future agenda items.

9. For information and discussion.

MINUTES OF THE  
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS  
AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, February 23, 2006  
MAG Office  
Phoenix, Arizona

MEMBERS PRESENT

\*Stephen Cleveland, City of Goodyear, Chairman  
Avondale: Michael Powell  
Buckeye: Lucky Roberts  
\*Chandler: Jim Weiss  
\*Gilbert: Tami Ryall  
Glendale: Doug Kukino  
\*Mesa: Scott Bouchie  
Phoenix: Gaye Knight  
#Scottsdale: Larry Person  
Surprise: Tony DeLaCruz for Jim Nichols  
Tempe: Oddvar Tveit  
\*Citizen Representative: Walter Bouchard  
\*American Lung Association of Arizona: Bill Pfeifer  
Salt River Project: Sunil Varma  
Southwest Gas Corporation: Brian O'Donnell  
\*Arizona Public Service Company: Jim Mikula  
#Western States Petroleum Association: Gina Grey  
#Valley Metro: Randi Alcott  
\*Arizona Motor Transport Association: Dave Berry  
Maricopa County Farm Bureau: Jeannette Fish  
\*Arizona Rock Products Association: Russell Bowers  
\*Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce: Michelle Rill

Associated General Contractors: Amanda McGennis  
\*Homebuilders Association of Central Arizona:  
Connie Wilhelm-Garcia  
\*American Institute of Architects - Central Arizona:  
Stephen J. Andros  
Valley Forward: Mannie Carpenter for Peter Allard  
\*University of Arizona - Cooperative Extension:  
Patrick Clay  
\*Arizona Department of Transportation: Beverly Chenausky  
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality: Peter Hyde  
Environmental Protection Agency: Wienke Tax  
Maricopa County Air Quality Department: Dena Konopka for Jo Crumbaker  
\*Arizona Department of Weights and Measures:  
Duane Yantorno  
Federal Highway Administration: Ed Stillings  
\*Arizona State University: Judi Nelson  
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community:  
Stan Belone for B. Bobby Ramirez  
\*David Rueckert, Citizen Representative

\*Members neither present nor represented by proxy.  
#Participated via telephone conference call.  
+Participated via video conference call.

OTHERS PRESENT

Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments  
Cathy Arthur, Maricopa Association of Governments  
Dean Giles, Maricopa Association of Governments  
Julie Hoffman, Maricopa Association of  
Governments  
Diane Arnst, Arizona Department of Environmental  
Quality

Kathleen Sommer, Arizona Department of  
Transportation  
Gregory Little, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian  
Community  
William Crowley, Citizen  
Dianne Barker, Citizen

1. Call to Order

A meeting of the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee was conducted on February 23, 2006. Gaye Knight, City of Phoenix, Acting Chair, began a discussion of the agenda items at approximately 1:35 p.m. since a quorum was not present. Larry Person, City of Scottsdale, Gina Grey, Western States Petroleum Association, and Randi Alcott, Valley Metro, attended the meeting via telephone conference call.

2. Call to the Audience

Ms. Knight stated that, according to the MAG public comment process, members of the audience who wish to speak are requested to fill out comment cards, which are available on the table adjacent to the doorway inside the meeting room. Citizens are asked not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. Public comment is provided at the beginning of the meeting for nonagenda items and nonaction agenda items.

Ms. Knight recognized public comment from William "Blue" Crowley, Citizen, who requested five minutes to speak. Ms. Knight asked that five minutes be provided on the timer. Mr. Crowley distributed tables to the Committee that indicated the days when watches and High Pollution Advisories/warnings were issued for ozone, carbon monoxide, PM-10, and PM-2.5 for 2004 through 2006. He indicated that he spent \$2.00 to make the copies for the Committee. Mr. Crowley referred to the bridge integrity in the Transportation Improvement Program Guidance Report. He mentioned that the Arizona Canal and the Grand Canal are his bike routes that he needs it to be done right. Mr. Crowley asked if there is a reason why when a bridge is taken out to upgrade to sufficiency that the bike tunnel is not put in at the same time. Mr. Crowley mentioned that there will be 55 new bus stops in 2009 and 2010. He stated that only 1,874 of the 6,900+ bus stops are covered. He added that bus stops are part of air quality because the more infrastructure the more citizens are aware that it functions and exists. Mr. Crowley mentioned that it needs to be done 24 hours per day/7 days per week and that bus drivers, first responders, police, fire, and all governmental workers need to be getting on the bus. He stated that the three largest employers are the City of Phoenix, State of Arizona, and Maricopa County. He said governmental employees need to be getting on the bus and he wants it mandated so that it is part of the solution. Mr. Crowley commented on Canamex and that until the route is changed it will go through central Phoenix. He asked if it is being included in the air quality modeling. Mr. Crowley mentioned the Hassayampa Study and asked if air quality is being considered. Mr. Crowley referred to his comments included in the Final Phase Input Opportunity Report. He asked if Grand Avenue between 43<sup>rd</sup> Avenue to 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue is pedestrian and transit friendly. The response was that the ongoing Grand Avenue Major Investment Study is reviewing all opportunities for the bicycle, pedestrian, and transit. He asked then why spend \$7.3 million on the facility at Osborn and the Grand Canal. He stated that there needs to be a tunnel at Interstate 17 and Grand Avenue and the Grand Canal. Ms. Knight thanked Mr. Crowley for his comments.

4. Update on the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan Technical Criteria Document

Peter Hyde, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, provided an overview of the supplement to the Technical Criteria Document for the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. He described the purpose of the document and mentioned examples of natural/exceptional events. Mr. Hyde stated

that the supplement includes natural/exceptional events that were not covered in the original document. He indicated that an example would be long distance transport of forest fire smoke.

Ms. Knight asked if a drought would be considered a natural event. Mr. Hyde replied that the initial document considered prior winter moisture and precipitation from the last 60 days as factors in determining natural/exceptional events. The current dry period would already be covered by the original document. However, some of the details may have changed. He stated that the general effort is to identify, specify, and then use as an exclusion mechanism those meteorological events that are truly exceptional.

Michael Powell, City of Avondale, asked how many days a drought would need to last for it could be considered exceptional. Mr. Hyde responded that neither the original document nor the revision try to account for a drought phenomenon in number of days. He added that if there was a day with extremely high winds that met the criteria, and with no rain for 125 days, it could count as an exceptional event if the winds were high enough. Ms. Knight asked if natural/exceptional events need to be tied to high winds. Mr. Hyde replied that for an exceedance to be flagged as a natural/exceptional event under drought conditions, there would need to be high winds.

Ms. Knight asked if the recent exceedances, which are likely tied to the drought conditions, could be considered natural/exceptional events. Mr. Hyde responded that adding stagnant conditions as a natural/exceptional event would be counter to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Natural and Exceptional Events Policy. He added that for regulatory and policy reasons, stagnation could not be included in the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan.

Ms. Knight asked what triggers daily monitoring. Mr. Hyde replied that daily monitoring is determined by the air quality district doing the work. He mentioned if the monitoring is based on one-in-six day sampling, and there is an exceedance, then the exceedance is multiplied by six. The result is six exceedances for that year, which is too many for the three year period. If there is an exceedance at a one-in-six day site and an every day monitor is installed to run for the rest of the year, and there are no more exceedances, then the one-in-six day exceedance is not multiplied by six. He added that Maricopa County primarily makes the decision of daily monitoring for the region.

Doug Kukino, City of Glendale, asked if EPA approves the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. Wienke Tax, Environmental Protection Agency, responded that EPA does not formally approve the Plan. Mr. Kukino asked if the Plan can be amended at any time. Mr. Hyde mentioned that the recent revision includes a supplement to the Technical Criteria Document for the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. Ms. Tax mentioned the difference between policies and plans and indicated that there are Natural Event Action Plans in place for Yuma and Tucson because of exceptional wind events. She added that EPA does not approve Natural Event Action Plans.

Mr. Kukino commented on recent discussions of possible natural/exceptional events that are not in the current Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. He indicated that the Plan may need to be revised again to incorporate some new ideas. Ms. Tax responded that the new transportation law (SAFETEA-LU) requires EPA to issue a proposal on the exceptional events guidance on March 1, 2006. She added that stagnant conditions is not sufficient reason to flag PM-10 data. Ms. Tax indicated that she will provide the proposal to the Chair to distribute to the Committee.

Mr. Kukino asked if the Committee has received the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments, replied that ADEQ has been conducting a series of stakeholder meetings to receive comments and Shawn Kendall of ADEQ has presented to the Committee some of the issues in developing the supplement to the Technical Criteria Document for the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. Ms. Bauer indicated that there was discussion at the last Committee meeting on the EPA 1986 Natural and Exceptional Events Policy. The document included criteria for exceedances caused by lack of precipitation and high winds, which was why the question was asked if stagnant conditions and extreme low precipitation could be considered a natural event. Ms. Tax replied that she believes a natural/exceptional event needs to be associated with wind, but will look at the language in the EPA proposal. Ms. Bauer asked if there would be a comment period for the proposal. Ms. Tax responded yes.

Ms. Tax asked what the schedule is for the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. Diane Arnst, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, replied that a letter explaining the procedures in place and future actions to be taken to minimize exceedances of the PM-10 standard in the Salt River Area was submitted to EPA on February 9, 2006.

Mr. Hyde commented that the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan can be revised. However, he would suggest that time be given to see how the latest revisions work. If the expanded and more inclusive criteria continue to miss events that are exceptional, then the document could be revised.

Amanda McGennis, Associated General Contractors, asked why stagnant conditions are not considered exceptional events. Ms. Tax replied that there would be a public comment period on the EPA exceptional events guidance proposal. Ms. McGennis commented that the region was not experiencing the current stagnant conditions when the latest revisions were made to the Arizona Natural Events Action Plan. Ms. Arnst referred to Section 6011 of SAFETEA-LU.

### 3. Approval of the January 26, 2006 Meeting Minutes

Ms. Knight announced that a quorum was now present and called the meeting to order. The Committee reviewed the minutes from the January 26, 2006 meeting. Mr. Powell moved to approve the January 26, 2006 meeting minutes. Ms. McGennis seconded the motion.

Ms. Knight recognized public comment from Mr. Crowley who commented on his statements included in the January 26, 2006 Committee meeting minutes. He indicated that a tunnel not a bridge is needed at Interstate 17 and Grand Avenue because a bridge would cost \$3.3 million and a tunnel would cost \$1.2 million. Since Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) funds are tight, he does not want them wasted. He commented on places where buses sit and idle. Mr. Crowley referred to the Maricopa County Vehicle Idling Restriction Ordinance that states that buses are allowed to idle for 30 minutes if the ambient temperature is 75 degrees Fahrenheit or less. If the temperature is greater than 75 degrees the vehicles can idle for one hour in any 90 minute period. He stated that this is not cleaning up the air and is not a judicious use of money. Mr. Crowley commented that the drought conditions are not unusual in the desert and will need to be dealt with in cleaning up the air. Ms. Knight thanked Mr. Crowley for his comments.



Ms. Knight asked for a vote on the motion to approve the January 26, 2006 meeting minutes. The motion passed unanimously.

5. CMAQ Annual Report

Dean Giles, Maricopa Association of Governments, provided a briefing on the FY 2005 Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Funds Annual Report. He mentioned that federal guidance requires an annual report to be prepared that specifies how CMAQ funds have been spent and the expected air quality benefits. Mr. Giles indicated that a copy of the detailed project listing report which was submitted to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has been provided to the Committee. He mentioned that the report was prepared by MAG staff in cooperation with the Arizona Department of Transportation. He stated that MAG member agencies were also contacted for input needed to estimate the air quality benefits.

Mr. Giles mentioned that the report includes 32 projects that obligated in FY 2005. He discussed the information provided for each project and noted that air quality benefits for PM-2.5 were not calculated. Mr. Giles stated that, according to FHWA, the region is in attainment for PM-2.5 and therefore would not need to report the pollutant. Mr. Giles mentioned that design and right-of-way acquisition projects have estimated air quality benefits for the year in which the project would be implemented.

Mr. Hyde asked if a document is available that includes a full narrative report of how the pollution amounts were calculated. Mr. Giles replied that in 2005, the Methodologies for Evaluating Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Projects were reviewed by the Committee. Mr. Hyde asked where he could find the calculations and assumptions used for each project. Mr. Giles responded that FHWA has no guidance on calculating air quality benefits for the CMAQ Annual Report. Ms. Bauer stated that the CMAQ Methodologies were used to calculate the air quality benefits for each project. Mr. Hyde asked if there is a report showing the CMAQ Methodologies application on a project level. Cathy Arthur, Maricopa Association of Governments, replied that there is a spreadsheet that includes all of the assumptions used for each project. She noted that there is a slight difference between this analysis and the CMAQ Methodologies in that the emissions were not weighted.

Mr. Hyde asked if there is a mechanism where MAG compares the achieved cost per ton to the effectiveness predicted. Mr. Giles responded that the methodologies used to evaluate the projects have improved since the projects were first programmed in the MAG Transportation Improvement Program; therefore, a direct comparison could not be made.

Mr. Powell asked how more than 100 percent of the funds available could be obligated. Mr. Giles replied that the CMAQ project amount column totals \$31,953,951 and that the apportioned amount is not correct. He stated that the numbers are generated by the online FHWA tracking system. The actual amount of CMAQ apportioned to Arizona for FY 2005 was \$43,039,432. He mentioned that there was approximately \$13 million in CMAQ funding that did not get obligated until after the close of FY 2005. Mr. Giles indicated that the funding went toward transit projects.

Ms. McGennis commented on language in SAFETEA-LU stating that CMAQ funds can be used to retrofit construction equipment. Mr. Giles stated that some provisions are provided in SAFETEA-LU for CMAQ funding to be used to retrofit diesel engines. Ms. McGennis asked if applications can be made to MAG. Ms. Bauer asked if private entities need to come through the cities for CMAQ funding. Ed Stillings, Federal Highway Administration, stated that the requests would need to come from the cities. He added that FHWA would likely release a guidance document at a future date. Ms. Tax mentioned that the old guidance allowed for public/private partnerships and she would assume it would still apply to the new criteria. Ms. Knight asked that the Committee be notified when the guidance is available.

6. Proposed New Air Quality Project for the MAG FY 2007 Work Program

Ms. Bauer provided an overview of the proposed new air quality project for the MAG FY 2007 Unified Planning Work Program. She mentioned that the project is still under consideration. Ms. Bauer stated that with the Five Percent Plan for PM-10 and Eight-Hour Ozone Plan both due in the same general timeframe, MAG is anticipating that technical assistance may be needed. She indicated that the MAG Regional Council typically approves the Work Program in May. If the project is approved, the funding would be available beginning July 1, 2006.

Ms. Knight stated that Agenda Item #2, Call to the Audience, has been closed, but a member of the public who was not present at the beginning of the meeting has requested to speak. Ms. Knight asked if there were any objections to reopening the Call to the Audience. Hearing none, Ms. Knight recognized public comment from Diane Barker, Citizen, who thanked Ms. Knight for the opportunity to speak. She stated that she is concerned about the air and read the Environmental Impact Statement for Sky Harbor. Ms. Barker commented that Sky Harbor is in the MAG region. She indicated that comments can be made and mentioned where the document can be found. Ms. Barker stated that the Environmental Impact Statement for Sky Harbor has distinct numbers for airplanes as well as buses and cars that go through Sky Harbor. She expressed interest in the CMAQ Annual Report and commented on the Trip Reduction and Regional Rideshare Programs. Ms. Barker added that it was assertive for the Regional Public Transportation Authority (RPTA) to want to get 40 percent of cars off the road and increase the program from five percent to ten percent. She inquired about how RPTA plans to make that work. Ms. Barker asked if the MAG region is looking at a Pinal County study where there would be a road built from US 60 in Apache Junction to Eloy. She added that Pinal County is looking to be a model for innovative transportation for the United States. She challenged MAG to help reduce pollution with better transportation with Pinal County. Ms. Knight thanked Ms. Barker for her comments.

7. Call for Future Agenda Items

Ms. Knight announced that the next meeting of the Committee is tentatively scheduled for March 23, 2006. With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned.

Potential Nonimplementation of SIP and Conformity Lapse Due To Funding Loss for  
Transportation Control Measures

Issue: Pima and Maricopa Counties have transportation control measures (TCMs) in their federally-approved State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that were traditionally funded by ADEQ, using money from the Air Quality Fund. Due to a legislative change, the amount of money in the Air Quality Fund has been reduced by approximately \$15 M. There is no bill pending to get the money restored. If the Counties do not find other funding mechanisms by July 2006, they could be in danger of not implementing the SIP and a future conformity lapse.

Background: EPA had been reviewing the Pima County CO SIP in order to address some changes that PAG wants to make in its structure and in how the TCM programs are managed. During this process, we heard that the counties were told by ADEQ in August 2005 that the funding for these programs would cease in July 2006. The funding source had been the Air Quality Fund administered by ADEQ. In 2005, Senate Bill 1522 repealed the in lieu fee that had been required in areas with inspection and maintenance programs (Tucson and Phoenix), substantially reducing the amount of money in the Air Quality Fund.

Without funding, these TCM programs could be discontinued, leaving EPA and ADEQ with a potential failure to implement the SIP. In addition, since they are SIP- approved TCMs, there is a potential conformity problem. Under the Transportation Conformity Rule, timely implementation of TCMs is one of the criteria for demonstrating conformity. FHWA cannot make a finding of conformity if PAG and MAG cannot show that the required TCMs are being implemented on schedule in the next conformity determination, and thus both Maricopa and Pima Counties could go into a future conformity lapse (in addition to the SIP failure). A conformity lapse means that most new major transportation and highway projects cannot proceed until the SIP or the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is changed. A delay in transportation and highway projects could cause a major disruption in Pima and Maricopa Counties, not to mention the additional costs incurred by construction delays. Two major points : (1) the conformity lapse would only occur if the area has failed to determine conformity by a prescribed conformity deadline or with a new transportation plan update; and (2) there is a 1-year grace period where existing highway projects can continue to be advanced until the TIP expires.

Current Status: Both MAG and PAG have indicated that their organizations will continue to do an annual TIP, meaning that there will also be an annual conformity determination. The conformity issue could arise as early as August 2006, according to the FHWA.

Future Actions Planned: While funding for these TCMs has traditionally come from ADEQ, it appears that ADEQ's financial flexibility is constrained due to the loss of \$15 M and that continued funding is not forthcoming from ADEQ. The Counties and MPOs will have to go to their governing bodies to get the funding to continue their programs in the short-term, or face a potential EPA finding of SIP nonimplementation and a potential future conformity lapse. ADEQ and the Counties can then discuss a longer term solution.

Contact: Colleen McKaughan, 520-498-0118    Date: March 29, 2006

AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: February 13, 2006  
 COAC NUMBER: 06-2788

**CITY OF GOODYEAR  
 CITY COUNCIL ACTION FORM**

<b>SUBJECT:</b> Adoption of an ordinance prohibiting the operation of vehicles on private and/or public property that is not held open to the public for vehicle use without the prior written permission of the owner of the property.	<b>STAFF PRESENTER:</b> Sarah Chilton  <b>COMPANY</b>  <b>CONTACT:</b>
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**RECOMMENDATION:**

That Council adopt Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ adding Section \_\_\_\_\_ to the Goodyear City code prohibiting the operation of motorized vehicles on private and/or public property that is not open to the public for such vehicle use without the prior written permission of the property owner; providing for separability; and declaring an emergency.

**COMMUNITY BENEFIT:**

The ordinance being discussed will benefit the health and safety of the citizens of Goodyear and the City of Goodyear by satisfying the City's legal obligations under Maricopa County Air Policy Control Regulations Rule 310.01 as well as addressing the more global problems caused by the dust created by the use of motorized vehicles in the river bed.

**DISCUSSION:**

**INTRODUCTION**

Within the last few months, various departments in the City have received isolated complaints from residents about problems caused by the use of motorized vehicles in the river bed, which is located within the City's boundaries. Briefly summarized, these included complaints about:

- Dust clouds coming off the riverbed often seriously reducing drivers' visibility along Estrella Parkway
- Dust and odor being irritating to those with allergies and other medical issues
- Potential ecological damage to the riverbed caused by the oil, gasoline, and other debris resulting from the use of motorized vehicles in the riverbed
- Drivers on Estrella Parkway being scared because these motorized vehicles are being driven too close to the roadway
- Noise

Although staff had been looking into these individual complaints, the magnitude of the problem was not fully appreciated because the complaints were not centralized in any one department. Staff and Council became aware of the magnitude of the problem when a group

of residents from Estrella Mountain Ranch appeared before the Council on January 23, 2006. Centralizing and addressing these complaints became a priority following this meeting.

#### GENESIS OF PROBLEM

The vast majority of the complaints concerning motorized vehicle use in the riverbed have centered on the problems caused by the dust generated from this activity. Until just recently, dust complaints in the City were rare, and there was no one identifiable source for the problem. That has changed since last summer's fire. Before the fire, there was substantial vegetation in the river bed that created a natural barrier to use of the river bed by motorized vehicles because vehicles could not easily maneuver through the area. Last summer's fire destroyed large amounts of this vegetation, resulting in an increased use of the river bed by motorized vehicles. The increased use of the river bed by motorized vehicles has changed the composition of the riverbed, creating a more powdery substance that results in huge clouds of dust being blown up by wind gusts as well as by vehicle activity in the riverbed.

The transformation of the composition of the riverbed has caused problems for not only our residents, but the City itself. Pursuant to Arizona's Air Quality Act, Maricopa County promulgated regulations regulating "Fugitive Dust" from vacant lots and open areas. *See* Maricopa County Air Policy Control Regulations Rule 310.01. Under this regulation, the owners of open areas that are used by motorized vehicles are required to implement one of three specified control measures within sixty (60) days of discovering the motorized vehicle use. These control measures include:

- Prevent motor vehicle and/or off-road vehicle trespassing, parking, and/or access, by installing barriers, curbs, fences, gates, posts, signs, shrubs, trees or other effective control measures.
- Uniformly apply and maintain surface gravel or chemical/organic stabilizers to all areas disturbed by motor vehicles and/or off-road vehicles
- Apply and maintain an alternative control measure approved in writing by the Control Officer and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Maricopa County Air Policy Control Regulations Rule 310.01 § 301.1.

The City, the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, and Buckeye Water Conservation & Drainage District own the bulk of the riverbed being used by motorized vehicles, and all are subject to this regulation. A copy of an aerial map of the bed of the Gila River reflecting the ownership interests of these parties is attached as Exhibit A. The City, pursuant to this regulation, received a notice from the Maricopa County Air Quality Department, advising that the City that it is in violation of the County's dust control regulations because of the use of motorized vehicles in the river bed, and was directed to take one of the control measures specified in section 301 of Maricopa County Air Policy Control Regulations Rule 310.01. Presumably, the other property owners received similar notices.

#### PROPOSED SOLUTION

The Goodyear Action Team, in conjunction with the legal department, identified various measures that could be implemented to address the concerns of the residents as well as the

City's legal responsibilities as a property owner to comply with Maricopa County's air quality regulations. These measures included: (1) enforcement of state trespass law; (2) enactment and enforcement of a new ordinance prohibiting motorized vehicle use on unimproved property not open to the public for such use absent prior written consent of the property owner; and (3) the construction of barriers restricting access to the river bed by motorized vehicles. Based on considerations of the strengths and weaknesses of each of these measures, staff is recommending the enforcement and enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the use of motorized vehicles on undeveloped property that is not open to the public for such use absent the prior written permission of the property owner. This option, could, both satisfy the Maricopa County Air Quality Department and provide an efficient, in terms of prosecutorial resources, method for addressing the problems caused by the use of motorized vehicles in the river bed because the mere use of the river bed is the "crime." Based on conversations between legal staff and staff at the Maricopa County Air Quality Department, the Department indicated it would likely accept this as an adequate control measure provided the ordinance was actively enforced. Thus, not only would the enactment and enforcement of a new ordinance likely satisfy the Maricopa County Air Quality Department, but it would address the more global problems caused by the use of motorized vehicles in the river bed because the City has authority to enforce this throughout its jurisdiction.

#### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

The Maricopa County Air Quality Department may require the installation of signage on the portion of the river bottom owned by the City. In addition, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department has made clear that these options will only be acceptable if they are actively pursued. The enforcement of this new ordinance, should it be adopted by Council, will require additional police manpower and resources. The Police Department currently has one ATV and three four-wheel drive vehicles. Additional off-road vehicles will be required if the department is charged with patrolling the entire river bottom located within the City's boundaries. Moreover, additional staffing will be required. Calls for trespass are low on the priority list of calls the department receives. The department responds only as officers "with appropriate vehicles" are free from competing, more serious calls. If the department is charged with prohibiting motorized vehicle use in the river bottom, it the department will need to have dedicated personnel with the appropriate resources.

**REVIEWED BY:**

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Stephen Cleveland – City Manager

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Brian Dalke – Deputy City Manager

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Jim Nichols – Deputy City Manager

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Larry Lange – Finance Director

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Roric Massey – City Attorney**PREPARED BY:**

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Roric Massey – Department Head

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Sarah Chilton – Preparer

ORDINANCE NO. 2006-\_\_\_\_\_

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GOODYEAR, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, AMENDING CHAPTER 11 OF THE GOODYEAR CITY CODE ADDING SECTION \_\_\_\_\_ PROHIBITING THE OPERATION OF VEHICLES ON PRIVATE AND/OR PUBLIC PROPERTY NOT HELD OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR VEHICLE USE; PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES; PROVIDING FOR SEPARABILITY; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, the use of the bed of the Gila River has resulted in the dust clouds that have adversely affected the health and safety problems for the residents of Goodyear as well as those traveling through the City;

WHEREAS, the City, pursuant to Maricopa County Air Policy Control Regulations Rule 310.01, is required to control "fugitive dust" caused by the use of motorized vehicles on any undeveloped property the City owns;

WHEREAS, Mayor and Council of the City of Goodyear, believe that it is in the best interest of the City to amend Chapter 11 of the Goodyear City Code to prohibit the operation of vehicles on private and/or public property not held open to the public for vehicle use absent written permission from the property owner and making the violation of this provision subject to prosecution and the imposition of penalties;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona as follows:

SECTION I: AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 11 OF THE GOODYEAR CITY CODE.

Chapter 11 of the Goodyear City Code is amended by adding the following new offense,

**Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ Operation of Vehicles on Public and Private Property.**

A. It is unlawful for any person to operate or drive any motor vehicle, motorcycle, minibike, dune buggy, all terrain vehicle (ATV), motor scooter, or other form of transportation propelled by an internal combustion engine on private and/or public property that is not held open to the public for vehicle use without the prior written permission of the owner of the property, the person entitled to the immediate possession of the property, or the authorized agent of either. The property owner, person entitled to immediate possession of the property, or invitee who has written permission may operate such vehicles if such use does not violate any other applicable laws.

B. The prior written permission required under this section shall:

1. Contain the name, address, and telephone number of the person granting permission for the use of the property;
2. Describe the interest the person granting permission has in the property (i.e. property owner, lessee, agent etc);



3. If the person granting permission is not the owner of the property, the written permission shall also contain the name, address, and telephone number of the property owner;

4. Specify the period of time for which permission for the use of the property is being granted; and

5. Be signed by the person granting permission for the use of the property.

C. Whenever any person is stopped by a Police Officer of the City for a violation of subsection (A) of this section, he/she shall, upon the request of the Police Officer display the written permission required in this section.

D. A violation of this section is subject to the penalties set forth in Goodyear City Code § 1-1-8.

## SECTION II: PROVIDING FOR SEPARABILITY

If any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of the ordinance or parts thereof.

## SECTION III: DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

The immediate approval of this Ordinance is necessary for the preservation of the public health and welfare; an emergency is hereby declared to exist; this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the Mayor and Council of the City of Goodyear as required by law.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

ATTEST:

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City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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City Attorney



Janet Napolitano  
Governor

## ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1110 West Washington Street • Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
(602) 771-2300 • [www.adeq.state.az.us](http://www.adeq.state.az.us)



Stephen A. Owens  
Director

February 9, 2006

Deborah Jordan, Director  
Air Division  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX  
Air-1  
75 Hawthorne  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Re: Natural Events Action Plan (NEAP) Relying on Existing Rules and Programs

Dear Ms. Jordan:

ADEQ is submitting this letter to comply with the requirements of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Policy as specified in the May 30, 1996, Memorandum of Mary D. Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. If a Natural Events Action Plan (NEAP) for Salt River PM<sub>10</sub> Area were developed, it would have to be submitted by February 13, 2006; however, since the Salt River Area is currently part of the serious nonattainment area of Maricopa County, Arizona, for which a SIP supplement was submitted on October 7, 2005, a formal NEAP is not being developed.

Requirements of the NEAP, as identified in the 1996 NEAP policy, are included in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and subsequent revisions as submitted by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Air Quality Division (AQD), Planning Section, and in other new ADEQ Programs described below.

Arizona has made several SIP submittals that collectively address the Clean Air Act's (CAA) planning requirements for serious PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment areas for both PM<sub>10</sub> standards.

EPA approved Arizona's 1997 SIP revision, and additional required controls proposed by Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD)<sup>1</sup> on August 4, 1997 (62 FR 41856), EPA's Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) continued to show exceedances at the Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Area Salt River site, recording exceedances in 1999, 2000, and through three quarters of 2001. EPA required Arizona to submit a SIP revision to identify and implement corrective PM<sub>10</sub> control provisions in the Salt River Study Area, and for similar, significant sources in the rest of Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Area (67 FR 44369, July 2, 2002). Arizona's SIP revision was due to EPA 18 months following the effective date of EPA's SIP call, or by February 2, 2004, to provide for attainment at the Salt River site, no later than December 31, 2006, in accordance with CAA §§ 189(b)(1)(A), and 188(e).

<sup>1</sup> The Maricopa County Air Quality Department was formerly a department of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD)

Northern Regional Office  
1515 East Cedar Avenue • Suite F • Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
(928) 779-0313

Southern Regional Office  
400 West Congress Street • Suite 433 • Tucson, AZ 85701  
(520) 628-6733

In July 2002, EPA approved Arizona's Serious Area PM<sub>10</sub> Plan for the Maricopa County part of the metropolitan Phoenix (Arizona) PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment Area. EPA also granted Arizona's request to extend the CAA deadline for attainment of the annual and 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> standards from 2001 to 2006; and approved the MCAQD's fugitive dust rules, Residential Woodburning Restrictions Ordinance, and commitments by Maricopa County jurisdictions to implement PM<sub>10</sub> controls.<sup>2</sup>

The PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations measured on August 13, 2004, were significantly affected by a Regional Natural Exceptional Event (RNEE) and the PM<sub>10</sub> concentration measured on September 18, 2004, was the result of a Natural Exceptional Event. Both dates of exceedances were flagged accordingly in EPA's Air Quality Standard (AQS) data base. The data for all three monitors (Higley, 43<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, and Durango) on August 13, 2004, and the Buckeye monitor on September 18, 2004, exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). On February 11, 2005, ADEQ's request for concurrence for the August 13, 2004, was submitted to EPA. EPA concurred with the flaggings in their correspondence to ADEQ dated April 8, 2005. ADEQ submitted a request to EPA for concurrence for the September 18, 2004, exceedance on March 17, 2005, and received concurrence on June 8, 2005.

These PM<sub>10</sub> exceedances were the result of exceptional windblown emissions. As described in the September 2005 submittal of the PM<sub>10</sub> SIP for the Salt River Area, windblown emissions primarily come from area sources. Each Salt River PM<sub>10</sub> SIP revision identified the primary categories for windblown dust as (1) construction, (2) agriculture, (3) open areas and vacant lots, and (4) the Salt River alluvial channel.

According to the National NEAP Policy, the NEAP plan includes five primary components. The five NEAP components are listed below:

1. The establishment of a program for public notification and education of short-term and long-term health effects of PM<sub>10</sub>;
2. The establishment of a program to minimize exposure to high concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> due to future natural events;
3. The establishment of a program to abate or minimize contributing controllable sources of PM<sub>10</sub>;
4. The establishment of a program to identify, study and implement practical mitigating measures as necessary; and
5. The establishment of a program to periodically reevaluate the effectiveness of the NEAP.

A description of implementation of the five required elements of NEAP Plans pursuant to the submitted SIP and subsequent revisions appear below.

#### **1) Establish public notification and education programs:**

##### Public Notification

Every Sunday through Friday, meteorologists at ADEQ develop air pollution forecasts by examining ambient air quality and meteorological data, and meteorological models. When the data are analyzed and the potential exists for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations to approach or exceed the NAAQS the next day, the forecast and a recommendation to call an air pollution Health Watch or High Pollution Advisory (HPA), respectively, is shared with the Director of the Air Quality Division (AQD). The Director or her designee is responsible for the approval of the issuance of the Health Watch or HPA.

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<sup>2</sup> See 67 FR 48718, July 25, 2002

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Once an approval is obtained from AQD management, the meteorologists post the forecast to the ADEQ website (<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/ozone/ensemble.pdf>), and use a telephone tree to call Maricopa County, Valley Metro, and other program participants. Attachment 1 is an example of the air pollution forecast report as it appears on the Web page. The forecast also includes information about health impacts and sensitive populations.

There is an Air Quality Forecast link on the ADEQ home page (<http://www.azdeq.gov>). This forecast for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), and Carbon Monoxide (CO) is updated by 1:00 p.m. and is valid for areas within and bordering Maricopa County.

Table 1, attached to this letter, identifies the dissemination of the forecast information. As seen in Table 1, the forecast is generated by the ADEQ meteorologists, approved by AQD management, and then posted to the ADEQ website. A High Pollution Advisory warning is disseminated by a telephone call to each recipient and causes the activation of the Notification Plan. The meteorologists also send electronic copies of the forecast to several ADEQ staff members, including the ADEQ Public Information Officer.

A warning is issued when levels are predicted to exceed the NAAQS. A watch is issued when conditions are right for an exceedance. The ADEQ Public Information Officer is responsible for disseminating a HPA for the summer months. The MCAQD Community and Media Relations Officer is responsible for disseminating a HPA or Health Watch forecast for the winter months. MCAQD's website, (<http://www.maricopa.gov/AQ/>), has a direct link to ADEQ's forecast by first entering the Air Status page, then clicking on the "Today's forecast" link.

The "Particle Pollution Health Information Summary" of the Dust Control Action Forecast is more detailed than that given in the air quality forecast. The Summary has been developed to inform the reader of the short-term and long-term affects of exposure to PM<sub>10</sub> as well as list methods of how to minimize exposure. That portion of the affected public and private citizenry that does not have access to the Internet, may receive notice alerts through multi-media public service announcements from radio and television meteorologists, *Arizona Republic* weather page, and *USA Today* weather page.

Valley Metro Transportation Authority informs the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to post warnings of High Pollution Advisories on the Dynamic Message System (DMS) signs located overhead along United States (U.S.) Interstate 17 (I-17), U.S. Interstate 10 (I-10), Loop 101, Loop 202, Arizona State Road 51 (SR-51), and U.S. Highway 60 (U.S.-60).

In addition to posting the forecast, ADEQ has developed for posting and distribution to major dust sources a Dust Control Action Forecast. A draft copy of the Dust Control Action Forecast is included as Attachment 2 to this letter. The Dust Control Action Forecast provides a three-day forecast to enable major dust sources to minimize their impacts on the general public by implementing Agricultural Best Management Practices (AgBMP), Best Available Control Measures (BACM), and Most Stringent Measures (MSM). ADEQ sends the forecast to several MCAQD staff members and Arizona Department of Agriculture (AZDA) staff members, who then disseminate the Dust Control Action Forecast to the farmers, road construction crews and contractors as Table 2 explains.

Attachment 3, the flow chart, explains how the Dust Control Action Forecast is disseminated from ADEQ meteorologists to local jurisdictions and major dust sources.

#### Public Education

The Forecast is used to educate the public about the health effects of polluted air. In addition to describing the health effects associated with high PM<sub>10</sub> levels, the forecast website recommends several PM<sub>10</sub> reduction tips.

During the month of October 2005, 5,404 users accessed the ADEQ Forecast Web site. During the month of November 2005, 13,326 users accessed the ADEQ Web site. In addition to utilizing the Web site as a public information source, ADEQ is working with the federal government, local governments, and non-profit organizations to develop a general education training seminar to raise the public's awareness about both the health effects of PM<sub>10</sub> pollution and steps citizens can take to reduce the creation of excessive dust.

Those groups of the population that have access to computers have several Web sites available for health information. Those without access to computers can obtain recorded Forecasts by calling (602) 771-2367. The ADEQ Web site and other Web sites to visit for air quality information in Maricopa County are listed below:

1. American Lung Association: [www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org);
2. Asthma Link: [www.epa.gov/asthma/links.html](http://www.epa.gov/asthma/links.html); and
3. Maricopa County: [www.maricopa.gov/aq/](http://www.maricopa.gov/aq/)

The City of Phoenix ([www.phoenix.gov/](http://www.phoenix.gov/)) maintains an Air Quality education and information site (<http://phoenix.gov/ENVPGM/airqual.html>). On this site, the city discusses several programs it has instituted to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> in the city. The programs include:

1. Dust control programs on city-owned parking lots and vacant lots;
2. Dust control programs on city streets;
3. Dust-efficient street sweepers; and
4. Street maintenance crack seal equipment.

A more detailed explanation of control measures appear in Section 3 of this letter

#### **2) Minimize public exposure to high concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> due to future natural events:**

As a part of outreach activities, ADEQ commits to develop and implement a program to minimize the exposure to high PM<sub>10</sub> levels. This program will:

1. Identify the people most at risk;
2. Notify at risk populations that a natural event is imminent or currently taking place;
3. Suggest actions to be taken by the public to minimize exposure to high concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>; and
4. Suggest precautions to take if exposure cannot be avoided.

ADEQ plans to work with the local newspapers, city and county officials, and other interested organizations to issue notices on specific days when high winds are forecasted so the susceptible members of the public are reminded that they should limit outdoor activities for that day.

**3) Abate or minimize contributing controllable sources of PM<sub>10</sub>:**

Chapter 3 (3.1 Introduction) of the Final Revised PM<sub>10</sub> State Implementation Plan for the Salt River Area, September 2005, hereafter referred to as September 2005 SIP, identifies the four major PM<sub>10</sub> source categories as:

1. Point Sources – The point source category includes major stationary sources, defined as all facilities emitting greater than five tons per year (TPY) PM<sub>10</sub>. Point source emissions include emissions from combustion, process operations, material transfers, storage pile wind erosion, and paved and unpaved roads within facility grounds.
2. Area Sources – The area source category includes smaller anthropogenic stationary sources that are not included in the point source inventory, for example: small industrial facilities, agricultural tillage and harvesting, construction activity, and wind erosion of areas with disturbed topsoil. It also considers PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from non-point, non-anthropogenic sources.
3. On-road Mobile Sources – The on-road mobile source category includes vehicles certified for highway use: cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Re-entrained road dust from paved roads and dust from unpaved roads are also considered.
4. Off-road Mobile Sources – The off-road mobile source category includes a wide variety of gasoline and diesel equipment that either moves under its own power or can be moved from site to site, consisting of equipment not licensed or certified as highway vehicles and which will move or be moved at least once during a 12-month period. Off-road mobile sources include equipment used in agriculture, construction, mining, commercial and industrial operations, lawn and garden maintenance, aircraft, airport ground support, locomotives, railroad, recreational equipment, and water craft.

Emissions from point sources are regulated through the permit process. All industrial sources in the Salt River SIP Study Area were evaluated for compliance with BACM/MSM. Only those sources that did not meet BACM/MSM were evaluated further. The vast majority of these emissions come from the non-metallic mineral products industry. Current controls for the non-metallic products industry warranted further evaluation. Industrial source control measures are focused on the non-metallic mineral products processing industry.

Section 4.3.3 of the September 2005 SIP titled “Area Source Control Measures” identifies the potential control measure as better enforcement of Maricopa County Rule 310 (Rule 310) pertaining to the control of fugitive dust.

Section 4.3.5 of the September 2005 SIP titled “On-Road Mobile Source Control Measures” identifies the most significant sources of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in the Salt River Study Area related to paved roads as dust loading from windblown emissions, soil trackout and emissions from earth moving and other dust generating processes in areas of high industrial, construction, and agricultural activity.

This Section of Chapter 4 identified the potential control measures to address the problems of silt loading and trackout on paved roads as enhanced enforcement of MCAQD Rules 310 and 316 and implementation of agency and political subdivision-specific control measures for dust emissions from targeted paved roads in the Salt River Study Area and the Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Area.

In the 2001, EPA approved as RACM a general permit rule (A.R.S. 49-457) providing for the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> from agricultural sources in the

Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Area, in a revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan,<sup>3</sup> therefore, complying with the requirements of CAA § 189(a)(1)(C).

In 2002 the Agricultural BMP program was approved by EPA as BACM/MSM.<sup>4</sup>

The selected control measures to minimize windblown PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from agricultural fields are the Agricultural BMPs described above and as specified in the Agricultural PM<sub>10</sub> General Permit for the Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Area and codified in *Arizona Administrative Code* (AAC) R18-2-611. A commercial farmer is required to implement at least one BMP from each of the three agricultural categories: tillage and harvest, non-cropland, and cropland.

According to the September 2005 SIP, Section 3.2, the amount of agricultural land, and emissions from agricultural tillage, are projected to decrease 80 percent due to conversion of agricultural land to residential and commercial uses.

#### **4) Identification of pending study of reentrained PM<sub>10</sub> on paved roads in the Phoenix area:**

In January 2005, the Maricopa Association of Government (MAG) issued a Request for Proposal for a silt loading study. The study is being undertaken to determine the amount of re-entrained PM<sub>10</sub> on paved roads the Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment area. A portion of the study will be in the Salt River Study Area. MAG issued the Notice to Proceed for the silt loading study to the College of Engineering, Center for Environmental Research and Technology, University of California, Riverside (CE-CERT) on December 2, 2005. It is anticipated that the study will develop an alternative approach to that published in the *Public Health Service Publication 999-AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42)* for determining PM<sub>10</sub> emission factors for paved roads in the Maricopa County PM-10 nonattainment area.

CE-CERT will employ its SCAMPER (System of Continuous Aerosol Monitoring of Particulate Emissions from Roadways) vehicle, which has the necessary equipment installed to measure PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in real time. As part of the study, CE-CERT will survey 100-120 miles of paved road for five consecutive days during four different times of a year. Roads in the Salt River Study Area will comprise part of the surveyed route.

The SCAMPER route will be designed to represent types of roads and conditions typical of the Maricopa County PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment area. It is expected to include some freeways, some arterial streets, and some residential streets in a number of cities in the area.

MAG anticipates that the study will take approximately a year, concluding in January 2007.

#### **5) Periodically re-evaluate:**

As required in a NEAP, ADEQ commits to re-evaluate these elements within the next 5 years, to determine the effectiveness of these elements and to make revisions as appropriate, even if a SIP revision is not required.

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<sup>3</sup> Approval published in 66 FR 51869, October 11, 2001

<sup>4</sup> See 67 FR 48718, July 25, 2002



Deborah Jordan  
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Arizona appreciates your consideration of this submittal. If you have questions or need more information, your staff should contact Nancy Wrona, Director of the Air Quality Division, at (602) 771-2308, or Diane L. Arnst, Air Quality Planning Section Manager at (602) 771-2375.

Sincerely,

Nancy C. Wrona  
Director Air Quality Division

Enclosures

NCW:AEC:MBL

cc: Diane Arnst, ADEQ, w/o enclosures  
Colleen McKaughan, EPA Region IX, w/o enclosures  
Bob Pallarino, EPA Region IX, w/o enclosures  
Karen Irwin, EPA Region IX, w/o enclosures  
Doris Lo, EPA Region IX, w/o enclosures

**Table 1. Air Quality Forecast – Health Warning or Health Watch**

<b>Title/Position</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Disseminates What</b>	<b>Disseminates to Whom</b>
Environmental Program Specialist (Meteorologist)	ADEQ <sup>1</sup> Air Quality Division Air Assessment Section Special Projects Unit	PM <sub>10</sub> (PM <sub>2.5</sub> and Ozone also) is within NAASQ <sup>2</sup> standards	Emails are sent to persons requesting daily reports regardless of the health risk.
		PM <sub>10</sub> Health Watch	Emails are sent to: ADEQ staff <sup>3</sup> ADOA Valley Metro Pinal County City of Phoenix Media Maricopa County Community and Media Relations personnel
		PM <sub>10</sub> High Pollution Advisory <sup>4</sup>	Phone calls are made to: All of the above contacts local newspapers local television and local radio. <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ADEQ is the acronym for Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

<sup>2</sup> NAAQS is the acronym for National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

<sup>3</sup> ADEQ staff notified are – Director ADEQ, Air Quality Division Director, Air Quality Division Deputy Director, Compliance Section Manager, Environmental Program Supervisor Assessment Section, Environmental Program Specialist (back-up to Meteorologists), Environmental Engineer Specialist, Deputy Director Communication ADEQ; Asthma Outreach Coordinator during study.

<sup>4</sup> High Pollution Advisory means that the highest concentration of PM<sub>10</sub> (and PM<sub>2.5</sub> or Ozone) may exceed the federal health standard.

<sup>5</sup> The contacts who receive the notices from the Maricopa County Community and Media Relations personnel are: Printed media sources include – Arizona Republic, Arizona Tribune Arizona Family, and Clear Channel. Broadcast television media sources include: Channel 12 – KPNX/NBC, Channel 15 – KNXV/ABC, and Univision. Broadcast radio media include: Arizona News Radio, KDRX, WXC and KTAR.

**Table 2. Dust Control Action Forecast Dissemination List**

<b>Title/Position</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Disseminates What</b>	<b>Disseminates to Whom</b>
Environmental Program Specialist (Meteorologist)	ADEQ <sup>1</sup> Air Quality Division Air Assessment Section Special Projects Unit	Dust Control Forecast	Various MCAQD personnel (including the Dust Compliance Division Manager)
Dust Compliance Division Manager	MCAQD <sup>2</sup>	Dust Control Forecast message	Various MCAQD personnel MCDOT <sup>3</sup> City of Phoenix Public Works Dept. ARPA contacts HBACA contacts AZAGC contacts Abby Pratt-Proehl development <sup>4</sup>
Stationary Source Compliance Supervisor	MCAQD	Advisory notice of hi risk forecast for PM <sub>10</sub>	Stationary Source Compliance Program staff
Community and Media Relations	MCAQD	The dust control action forecast when it's high.	Valley Metro all local print all local television and radio <sup>5</sup>
Air Quality Program Manager	AZDA Agricultural Consultation and Training	Received forecast information from ADEQ	A broadcast fax is sent to 288 different farmers

<sup>1</sup> ADEQ is the acronym for Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

<sup>2</sup> MCAQD Dust Compliance Division Manager and Stationary Source Compliance Program Supervisor and Staff.

<sup>3</sup> MCDOT is the acronym for Maricopa County Department of Transportation.

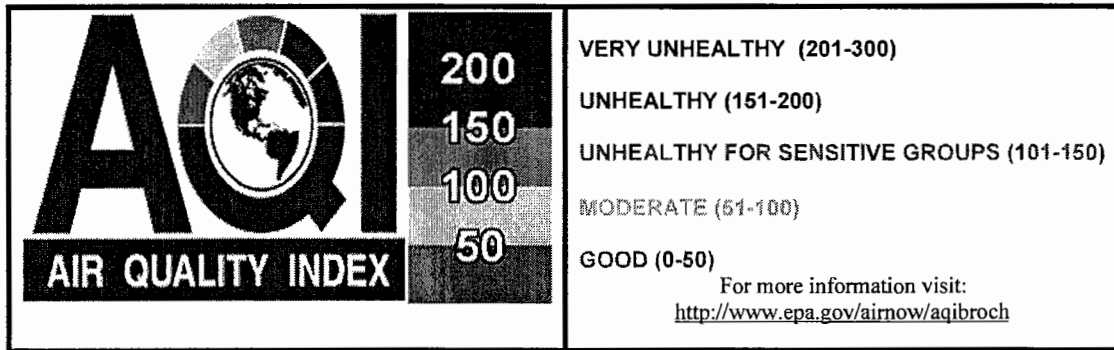
<sup>4</sup> ARPA is the acronym for Arizona Rock Products Association; HBACA is the acronym for Home Builders Association of Central Arizona; AZAGC is the acronym for Arizona Chapter of Associated General Contractors.

<sup>5</sup> The contacts who receive the notices from the Maricopa County Community and Media Relations personnel are: Printed media sources include – Arizona Republic, Arizona Informant, Associated Press, The Business Journal (Phoenix), East Valley Tribune, Prensa Hispana, La Voz, and Sun City News. Broadcast television media sources include: Channel 3 – KTVK, Phoenix Channel 5 – KPHO/CBS, Channel 10 – KSAZ/FOX, Channel 12 – KPNX/NBC, Channel 15 – KNXV/ABC, Telemundo, and Univision. Broadcast radio media include: Arizona News Radio, KTAR, KFYI, Metro Networks (a satellite service which provides news to radio stations across the state), Radio Onda (the only locally generated Hispanic radio news in town), Skyview Satellite, Plus, other local radio stations with news divisions.

**Attachment 1**  
**Example of AQI Forecast Report**



Janet Napolitano, Governor  
 Stephen A. Owens, ADEQ Director



**AIR QUALITY FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, DEC 01, 2005**

This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid  
 for areas within and bordering Maricopa County in Arizona

FORECAST DATE	YESTERDAY TUE 11/29/2005	TODAY WED 11/30/2005	TOMORROW THU 12/01/2005	EXTENDED FRI 12/02/2005
NOTICES (*SEE BELOW FOR DETAILS)	PM-10 HEALTH WATCH	PM-10 HIGH POLLUTION ADVISORY	PM-10 HIGH POLLUTION ADVISORY	PM-10 HIGH POLLUTION ADVISORY POSSIBLE
AIR POLLUTANT	Highest AQI Reading/Site (Preliminary data only)	NWS AIR STAGNATION ADVISORY	NWS AIR STAGNATION ADVISORY	NWS AIR STAGNATION ADVISORY
O3*	27 FOUNTAIN HILLS	32 GOOD	32 GOOD	33 GOOD
CO*	31 WEST INDIAN SCHOOL	45 GOOD	43 GOOD	43 GOOD
PM-10*	93 WEST FORTY THIRD	104 UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	112 UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	102 UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS
PM-2.5*	60 PHOENIX SUPERSITE	56 MODERATE	66 MODERATE	63 MODERATE

\* O3 = Ozone CO = Carbon Monoxide PM-10 = Particles 10 microns & smaller PM-2.5 = Particles smaller than 2.5 microns

\*\* "Ozone Health Watch" means that the highest concentration of OZONE may approach the federal health standard.

"PM-10 or PM-2.5 Health Watch" means that the highest concentration of PM-10 or PM-2.5 may approach the federal health standard.

"High Pollution Advisory" means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10, or PM-2.5 may exceed the federal health standard.

"DUST" means that short periods of high PM-10 concentrations caused by outflow from thunderstorms are possible.

**Attachment 1**  
**Example of AQI Forecast Report**

**Health message for Wednesday, Nov 30: People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.**

**Health message for Thursday, Dec 01: People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.**

**Synopsis and Discussion**

**THE PM-10 HIGH POLLUTION ADVISORY IN EFFECT FOR TODAY HAS BEEN EXTENDED THROUGH THURSDAY DECEMBER 01 2005**

At 10:25 a.m. ACARS sounding data indicates that the best mixing depth has lowered to less than 2900' today and that dispersion is POOR with a transport wind speed of four mph. Continued warming aloft – coupled with cold air near the surface – has produced persistent inversions both at the surface and aloft that are trapping increasing concentrations of particle pollutants. Preliminary monitoring data at the West Forty Third site showed a PM-10 (coarse particle) concentration of 427ug/m3 at 7:00 a.m., while at 8:00 a.m. a 424ug/m3 reading occurred at the Durango site and 378ug/m3 at the Higley site. It appears that 24-hour average concentrations at these sites will be close to or within the Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups range of the Air Quality Index today. Persons within the metro area with heart or lung disease should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion today and again on Thursday since stagnation of the air mass is projected to continue with an upper level ridge axis overhead at that time. A weak weather system may bring an increase in winds and dispersion late on Friday, but this is far from certain; the HPA may have to be extended again. -Reith

MONITORING SITE MAPS: STATIC MAP – <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/monitoring/images/winter.jpg>  
INTERACTIVE MAPS – [http://www.maricopa.gov/aq/airday/ozair\\_map.asp](http://www.maricopa.gov/aq/airday/ozair_map.asp)  
<http://www.airnow.gov/>



**POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR TUESDAY, NOV 29, 2005**

**O3 (OZONE)**

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Apache Junction	24	19	
Blue Point	22	17	
Central Phoenix	17	13	
Fountain Hills	34	27	
North Phoenix	25	20	
Phoenix Supersite	15	12	
Pinnacle Peak	26	20	
South Phoenix	21	16	
South Scottsdale	26	20	
West Phoenix	16	13	

**CO (CARBON MONOXIDE)**

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPM)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Buckeye	0.4	05	
Central Phoenix	2.0	23	
Dysart	0.6	07	
Glendale	1.8	20	
Greenwood	1.8	20	
Mesa	1.4	16	
North Phoenix	1.3	15	
Phoenix Supersite	1.9	22	
South Phoenix	1.5	17	
South Scottsdale	1.6	18	
Tempe	1.5	17	
West Chandler	1.3	15	
West Indian School	2.7	31	
West Phoenix	2.2	25	

## Attachment 1 Example of AQI Forecast Report

### PM-10 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (ug/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Buckeye	72	59	
Central Phoenix	49	45	
Durango	108	77	
Higley	88	67	
Maricopa (Pinal County)	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL
Phoenix Supersite	40	37	
Stanfield (Pinal County)	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL
West Forty Third	139	93	
West Phoenix	67	57	

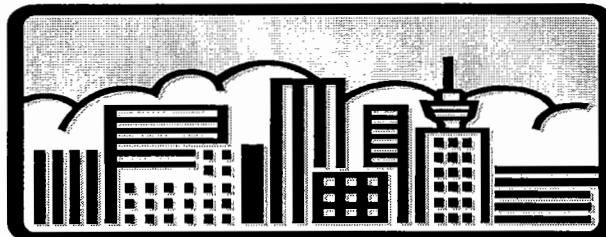
### PM-2.5 (PARTICLES)

(Some data derived from light-scattering equipment)

For maps go to: <http://www.airnow.gov/>

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (ug/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Durango	10.1	33	
Dysart	13.3	43	
Estrella Mountain Park	10.6	34	
Phoenix Supersite	20.2	60	
Vehicle Emissions Lab	11.5	37	
West Phoenix	18.6	57	

### LOCAL AIR POLLUTANTS IN DETAIL



#### O3 (OZONE):

Description – This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) in the presence of heat and sunlight.

Sources – VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NOx is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

Potential health impacts – Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough.

Unit of measurement – Parts per billion (ppb).

Averaging interval – Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight).

Reduction tips – Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

#### CO (CARBON MONOXIDE):

Description – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon in fuels is not burned completely.

## Attachment 1

### Example of AQI Forecast Report

Sources – In cities, as much as 95 percent of all CO emissions emanate from automobile exhaust. Other sources include industrial processes, non-transportation fuel combustion, and natural sources such as wildfires. Peak concentrations occur in colder winter months.

Potential health impacts – Reduces oxygen delivery to the body's organs and tissues. The health threat is most serious for those who suffer from cardiovascular disease.

Unit of measurement – Parts per million (ppm).

Averaging interval – Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Keep motor vehicle tuned properly and minimize nighttime driving.

#### **PM-10 & PM-2.5 (PARTICLES):**

Description – The term “particulate matter” (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as “fine” particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations such as the “Valley Brown Cloud” (see <http://www.phoenixvis.net/>). Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as “coarse”.

Sources – Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations and dust from paved or unpaved roads.

Potential health impacts – PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

Units of measurement – Micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3)

Averaging interval – 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

Reduction tips – Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.



Attachment 2  
Example of ADEQ's Dust Control Action Forecast



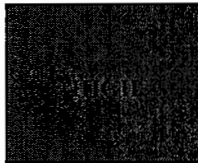
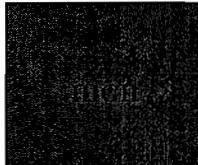

Janet Napolitano, Governor  
Stephen A. Owens, ADEQ Director

**MARICOPA COUNTY  
DUST CONTROL ACTION FORECAST  
ISSUED MONDAY, NOV 21, 2005**

Three-day weather outlook:

The main storm track has migrated well to the north of Arizona. Mostly light winds and relatively shallow mixing depths will equate to less than favorable dispersion for the foreseeable future. This, combined with already elevated PM-10 levels, will contribute to a HIGH risk of coarse particle levels for the next few days, perhaps longer.

**R I S K   F A C T O R S**

	<u><b>WINDS</b></u>		<u><b>STAGNATION</b></u>		<u><b>RISK LEVEL</b></u>
<b>Day #1: Tue 11/22/2005</b>	Variable to 10 mph.	+	Very stagnant with slight improvement by afternoon.	=	
<b>Day #2: Wed 11/23/2005</b>	Variable to 10 mph.	+	Very stagnant with slight improvement by afternoon.	=	
<b>Day #3: Thu 11/24/2005</b>	Variable to 10 mph.	+	Quite stagnant with some improvement by afternoon.	=	

The Maricopa County Dust Control Action Forecast is issued to assist in the planning of work activities to help reduce dust pollution. To review the complete air quality forecast for the Phoenix metropolitan area and the health effects of air pollution, please see ADEQ's Air Quality Forecast at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/ozone/ensemble.pdf>, or call 602-771-2367 for recorded forecast information.



Attachment 2  
Example of ADEQ's Dust Control Action Forecast



## PARTICLE POLLUTION HEALTH INFORMATION SUMMARY

### ***What is particle pollution?***

Particle pollution is a mixture of microscopic solids and liquid droplets suspended in air. This pollution, also known as particulate matter, is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, soil or dust particles, and allergens (such as fragments of pollen or mold spores).

The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. Small particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest problems, because they can get deep into your lungs, and some may even get into your bloodstream. Exposure to such particles can affect both your lungs and your heart. Larger particles are of less concern, although they can irritate your eyes, nose, and throat.

Small particles of concern include "fine particles" (such as those found in smoke and haze), which are 2.5 micrometers in diameter or less; and "coarse particles" (such as those found in wind-blown dust), which have diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers.

### ***Are you at risk from particles?***

People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children are considered at greater risk from particles than other people, especially when they are physically active. Exercise and physical activity cause people to breathe faster and more deeply and to take more particles into their lungs.

**People with heart or lung diseases** such as coronary artery disease, congestive heart failure, and asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are at increased risk, because particles can aggravate these diseases. People with diabetes also may be at increased risk, possibly because they are more likely to have underlying cardiovascular disease.

**Older adults** are at increased risk, possibly because they may have undiagnosed heart or lung disease or diabetes. Many studies show that when particle levels are high, older adults are more likely to be hospitalized, and some may die of aggravated heart or lung disease.

**Children** are likely at increased risk for several reasons. Their lungs are still developing; they spend more time at high activity levels; and they are more likely to have asthma or acute respiratory diseases, which can be aggravated when particle levels are high.

It appears that risk varies throughout a lifetime, generally being higher in early childhood, lower in healthy adolescents and younger adults, and increasing in middle age through old age as the incidence of heart and lung disease and diabetes increases. Factors that increase your risk of heart attack, such as high blood pressure or elevated cholesterol levels, also may increase your risk from particles. In addition, scientists are evaluating new studies that suggest that exposure to

## Attachment 2

### Example of ADEQ's Dust Control Action Forecast

high particle levels may also be associated with low birth weight in infants, pre-term deliveries, and possibly fetal and infant deaths.

#### ***How can particles affect your health?***

Particle exposure can lead to a variety of health effects. For example, numerous studies link particle levels to increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits—and even to death from heart or lung diseases. Both long- and short-term particle exposures have been linked to health problems.

**Long-term exposures**, such as those experienced by people living for many years in areas with high particle levels, have been associated with problems such as reduced lung function and the development of chronic bronchitis and even premature death.

**Short-term exposures** to particles (hours or days) can aggravate lung disease, causing asthma attacks and acute bronchitis, and may also increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. In people with heart disease, short-term exposures have been linked to heart attacks and arrhythmias. Healthy children and adults have not been reported to suffer serious effects from short-term exposures, although they may experience temporary minor irritation when particle levels are elevated.

#### ***What are the symptoms of particle exposure?***

Even if you are healthy, you may experience temporary symptoms, such as irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat; coughing; phlegm; chest tightness; and shortness of breath.

**If you have lung disease**, you may not be able to breathe as deeply or as vigorously as normal, and you may experience coughing, chest discomfort, wheezing, shortness of breath, and unusual fatigue. If you have any of these symptoms, reduce your exposure to particles and follow your doctor's advice. Contact your doctor if symptoms persist or worsen. **If you have asthma**, carefully follow your asthma management plan when particle levels are high. Your doctor can help you develop a plan if you don't have one.

**If you have heart disease**, particle exposure can cause serious problems in a short period of time even heart attacks with no warning signs. So don't assume that you are safe just because you don't have symptoms. Symptoms such as chest pain or tightness, palpitations, shortness of breath, or unusual fatigue may indicate a serious problem. If you have any of these symptoms, *follow your doctor's advice*.

#### ***How can you avoid unhealthy exposure?***

Your chances of being affected by particles increase the more strenuous your activity and the longer you are active outdoors. If your activity involves prolonged or heavy exertion, reduce your activity time or substitute another that involves less exertion. Go for a walk instead of a jog, for example. Plan outdoor activities for days when particle levels are lower. And don't exercise near busy roads; particle levels generally are higher in these areas.

Particle levels can be elevated indoors, especially when outdoor particle levels are high. Certain filters and room air cleaners can help reduce indoor particle levels. You also can reduce particle levels indoors by not smoking inside, and by reducing your use of other particle sources such as candles, wood-burning stoves, and fireplaces.

CKR 11/23/2005

**Attachment 2**  
**Example of ADEQ's Dust Control Action Forecast**



**PARTICLE POLLUTION REDUCTION TIPS**

**You Can Help Keep the Air Cleaner!**

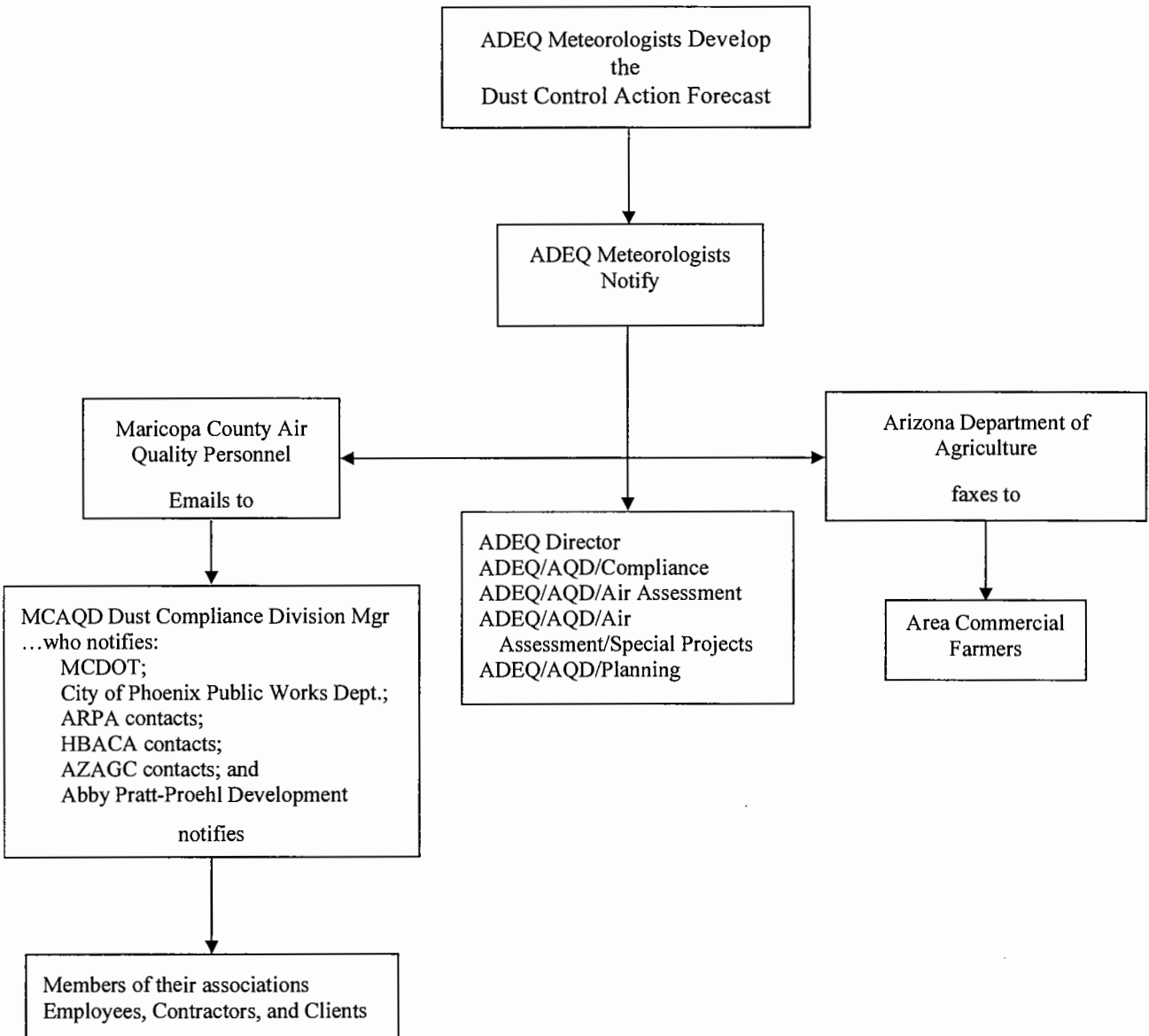
**Every day tips:**

- . Conserve electricity. Consider setting your thermostat a little higher in the summer and lower in winter. Participate in local energy conservation programs. Look for the ENERGY STAR label when buying home or office equipment.
- . Keep car, boat and other engines properly tuned, and avoid engines that smoke.
- . Car pool, use public transportation, bike or walk when possible.
- . Combine errands to reduce "cold starts" of your car and avoid extended idling.
- . Consider using gas logs instead of wood. If you use a wood-burning stove or fireplace insert, make sure it meets EPA design specifications. Burn only dry, seasoned wood.
- . Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste.

**Tips for days when particle pollution is expected to be high:**

- . Reduce the number of trips you take in your car.
  - Slow down on or avoid dirt roads.
  - Stabilize loose soils.
- . Reduce or eliminate fireplace and wood stove use.
- . Avoid using gas-powered lawn and garden equipment.
- . Avoid burning leaves, trash and other materials.

**Attachment 3**  
**Flowchart of Dust Control Action Forecast Notification**



**Acronyms used in Flowchart**

**ADEQ** is the acronym for Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

**AQD** is the acronym for Air Quality Division

**ARPA** is the acronym for Arizona Rock Products Association;

**AZAGC** is the acronym for Arizona Chapter of Associated General Contractors

**HBACA** is the acronym for Home Builders Association of Central Arizona;

**MCAQD** is the acronym for Maricopa County Air Quality Department

**MCDOT** is the acronym for Maricopa County Department of Transportation

# TENTATIVE MAG AIR QUALITY PROJECT SCHEDULE

	YEAR 2006												YEAR 2007											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>ANALYSIS OF AIR QUALITY MEASURES</b> (As necessary)																								
Ongoing Analysis of Air Quality Measures																								▲
<b>BIOGENICS STUDY</b>																								
Begin Study (July 2005)																								
Biogenics Field Work						▲																		
Conclusion of Study										▲														
<b>CMAQ ANNUAL REPORT</b>																								
Compile CMAQ Project Data												▲												▲
Air Quality Evaluation of Projects	▲												▲											
Report Transmitted to ADOT	▲												▲											
<b>CMAQ PROJECT EVALUATIONS</b>																								
CMAQ Methodology Workshop																			▲					
Methodology Available for Review							▲												▲					
Projects Due to MAG								▲											▲					
Air Quality Evaluation of Projects									▲											▲				
AQTAC Review of Project Evaluations										▲											▲			
AQTAC Recommendation on Evaluation and Priority Ranking											▲											▲		
Transportation Review Committee Recommendation												▲												▲
Management Committee Recommendation													▲											
Transportation Policy Committee Recommendation													▲											
Regional Council Action													▲											
Air Quality Evaluation of Closeout Projects					▲												▲							



[illegible]





[illegible]

**April 11, 2006**

## TENTATIVE MAG PM-10 FIVE PERCENT PLAN SCHEDULE

[illegible]

April 11, 2006

# TENTATIVE MAG EIGHT-HOUR OZONE PLAN SCHEDULE

	YEAR 2006												YEAR 2007											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>OZONE MODELING TASK LIST</b>																								
Prepare Protocol Document	▲																							
Base Year (2001, 2002) Emissions Inventory Preparation		▲																						
MOBILE6 Modeling of 2001 and 2002 Onroad Mobile Emissions		▲																						
Land Use, Meteorological and Air Quality Input Preparation for Episode Periods		▲																						
Biogenic Emissions Inventory						▲																		
CAMx Modeling and Episode Performance Evaluation										▲														
Develop Emissions Inventory for 2008											▲													
CAMx simulations for 2008													▲											
Committed Control Measure Evaluation													▲											
Complete Analyses and Write TSD													▲											
Plan Document Available for Public Review														▲										
Public Hearing															▲									
AQTAC Recommendation															▲									
Management Committee															▲									
Regional Council Action															▲									
Submit to ADEQ/EPA																▲								
EPA Adequacy Finding for Conformity Budgets																					▲			

Note: Assumes no additional measures are necessary for attainment.  
In 2005, there were no monitors with violations.